

MARKET IS BUOYANT

General Condition Greatly Improved Recently.

COLLAPSE OF WHEAT CORNER

Failure of Similar Schemes Due to Various Reasons, One Being Public Sentiment, Another Opportunity of Farmers to Sell Promptly. Security Market Improving.

New York, April 25.—Although part of the time just past weeks were bright and temperatures were fairly high over the greater portion of the country, rain fell most of the time and cool weather rather generally prevailed, and this fact served to a certain extent to cast down the minds of those who have been ardently hoping for the prevalence of clear days and sunshine, chiefly, of course, on account of the beneficial effect that it was known such conditions would immediately exert upon the country's business.

But that such conditions as did rule were not at heart regarded as unfavorable was amply attested by the character of the movement in both the stock and grain markets. While everybody would rejoice for superficial reasons in the quick coming of warm and sunny weather, it is yet undeniable that just such weather as has recently been given to us is that which will prove to be the best in the long run for the country's crops and for financial affairs.

It must not be forgotten that up to a couple of weeks ago the rainfall over the country for the last eight months was still considerably below the normal average. This deficiency has now been made up, and the additional supply of moisture can be regarded in no other way than as a blessing. Travelers over the agricultural district say that while at the first glance the winter wheat crop looks thin in certain districts, the weather has been such as to cause the roots of growing grain to strike deep into the ground, and that it is evident that warm weather when it does come will work wonders.

Season Is Propitious.

Not only is this true, but the ground has been prepared in the best way for the corn and spring wheat planting later on. The entire aspect of the agricultural situation can be described as no other than propitious, and it was because of increasing evidences of this, quite aside from the operation of other so-called "technical" causes, that the sensational decline in the wheat market last week was due. The truth is that we are having this year for the first time in a number of years a veritable old-fashioned spring season.

The collapse of Mr. Patten's wheat corner in Chicago, which was partly brought about by the substantial improvement in crop conditions, to which reference has been made, was the most prominent occurrence of the week from a financial point of view, and perhaps contributed not a little to the more cheerful feeling regarding the stock market. The upshot of this affair makes it highly probable that "deals" of the kind described will be far less frequent in the future than they have been in the past, although they have been growing less and less in number in recent years.

The failure of these schemes is becoming due not only to essential financial and economic circumstances such as in the present case the rush of the farmers as soon as they discovered that the "corner" was beginning to display unsteadiness to sell wheat that had been held by them for higher prices—but to the increasing opprobrium surrounding all such operations. Something of the same public disfavor is no doubt visited more often than it used to be upon similar transactions in the stock market, although here there is an attempt to depress the price of the necessities of life.

Fear of Congress.

Neither is it likely that any corner in grain will ever be attempted again while the Congress of the United States is in session, and while it is possible to at least place a check upon such efforts by suspending the duty on imports of foodstuffs. All this is to be observed, while at the same time emphasizing the fact that grain must be expected to sell at comparatively high prices in this country for an indefinite time to come.

The fundamental explanation of the advance in the security market last week was not only the bettering prospects for the crops, but numerous indications of a picking up in general business. It is at least becoming clear to a good many people that the business of the country has been all along, and especially in the last month, a much better business than was popularly supposed to be. Attention has converged in the public press and in common talk upon the depression in the coal trade, the copper trade, and the steel trade without careful examination as to the exact extent and character of the depression in each of these industries and without consideration of the state of business over the country as a whole.

Small Lines Profitable.

Now there has been a curious development in this respect, which may be illustrated in the case of the United States Steel Corporation. Every one knows that orders in what may be called the big lines of steel products have since the outbreak of financial trouble in 1907 been relatively sparse. But what everybody does not realize is that in recent years there has been in the steel trade an extraordinary creation of business in small lines which has been relatively much more profitable than that of the old standard forms of production and has made the business of the Steel Corporation of a far more flourishing character than would have been deemed possible by an old hand in the trade a few years ago. So as regards the country's railways, an insight into what has been going on and is going on is given in the typical reports of the operations in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the month of March, which was made public last Thursday. It is a matter of notoriety that the soft coal business has been poor, and it might be supposed that the Baltimore and Ohio would show poor earnings until this business improved.

In March, although the Baltimore and Ohio's coal business was considerably less than it was in the same month a year ago, the miscellaneous business of the road was so increased that its gross earnings were \$563,000 larger than they were in March, 1908, while the increase in net earnings, owing to the general reign of railroad economizing now in progress, approximated \$700,000.

As the week closed, signs that have for a long time been gathering ran into a practical certainty that the difficulties between the employers and the employees in the anthracite mining region were at an end.

The Turkish political situation did not at any time in the week serve to do more than slightly hold in check an advancing tendency on the European markets, where an abundance of money is producing much the same financial results as those witnessed in our own country.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

VIEWS OF PEOPLE ON MANY TOPICS

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

The City Directory.

Editor The Washington Herald: Will some one kindly tell me who is to blame for the way in which the city directory is managed? One year ago no one came to get our names, even. This past fall, however, a man called for our names and addresses for the directory. Complaint was made to this party as to apparent carelessness of the solicitors the previous year, and he promised to look into the matter. And what is the result? Lo and behold our names have again been omitted from the directory. This desultory manner of recording correctly the names and addresses of the residents of the District is a great inconvenience to many, and I would like to have an explanation of the matter at the hands of any one who may be able to set me straight. MRS. WILLIAM BROWN, 231 Ontario road.

Rev. Mr. Troop.

Editor The Washington Herald: In regard to the question of Mr. Troop leaving the Episcopal Church to become a Unitarian, because of finding the church to which he belonged not broad enough for him, we would ask whether it would not have been braver, and wiser as well, to remain in his own church trying to fasten into its teachings that breadth which he felt they lacked. To cite Henry Drummond as an authority for casting aside the Christian religion is to forget that that great teacher said: "No single fact in science has ever discredited a fact in religion." If it is because of "evolution" Mr. Troop cannot believe, let him study St. Paul's words in his epistle to the Corinthians (I Cor., xv:46): "Howbeit, that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual." In which we see depicted the entire history of creation.

From the mineral through the vegetable, to the animal kingdom, until man, perfected man, its crowning glory, receives from God a soul—made in God's image—and is thus enabled to advance upon those spiritual planes toward which, through ages of time, the nature had been tending. God is spirit. It is the spirit that is made in God's image; that is God within us.

Strange that in studying the Bible many persist in seeing the material side of the facts therein stated, instead of searching for the great spiritual truths they contain.

The doctrine of the trinity is a spiritual doctrine. The one who looks for three persons in a material sense are far from grasping its wonderful significance. The Father, the Son, and the Divine Spirit.

The Father—the source of the Son—the transmitter. The Divine Spirit—that dwells within us, which brings us to the Father, through the Son, who said: "No man cometh to the Father but by Me." S. L. DE MEISSNER, 1233 Thirty-first street.

National Health Bureau.

Editor The Washington Herald: According to a letter which Mr. Nathan Straus, of New York, has addressed President Taft, and which has appeared in print, it would seem that both Mr. Straus and President Taft favor what is known as a "National Health Bureau." Mr. Straus put it thus: "May your National Health Bureau speedily grapple with tuberculosis, typhoid, and other needless plagues."

President Taft has a plan, it seems, looking to the consolidation and enlargement of the various national health protective agencies, with a view of preventing disease, and the question to be asked just here is whether the bureau that he and Mr. Straus have in mind is contemporary with that proposed by the American Medical Association, of 103 Dearborn avenue, Chicago?

If the bureau that President Taft and Mr. Straus are looking to is in the slightest degree associated with the bureau proposed by the American Medical Association, or if it is in any way a stepping stone to it, then the bureau, notwithstanding its ostensible benefits, must be condemned by all patriotic and liberty-loving people.

I herewith ask Mr. Straus to answer the above question, though I might have asked him privately were it not that it is next to impossible to get a private reply to any question from any New Yorker of his standing.

One medical editor says of the "American Medical Association" that it is "no better than a collection of cut-throats, having no higher motives than the meanest trust that ever disgraced modern civilization."

Another medical editor says of it: "It is not. It is Russia. It is ruin. It is the next to impossible to get a private reply to any question from any New Yorker of his standing."

Neither Mr. Straus nor President Taft can afford to stand for anything that partakes of or leads up to the American Medical Association, the true inwardness of which would require a change of itself. Nor are these national bureaus to be asked.



POOR HUBBY.

The natty young Mrs. Larouque Bought a bonnet she said was a toque. He wore a whole lot. But she seemed to think it a joke.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE. Left side down, under books.

commended. They are really socialistic. President Roosevelt, in the latter days of his term, sought to inaugurate all that he possible could—from baby bureaus up. He undertook this idiosyncrasy just after some socialists published a long list of the various bureaus that would speedily be inaugurated the minute socialists got in power. As some leading Socialists said, he was really paying the way for them.

It is to be hoped that President Taft will refrain from following any of Roosevelt's socialistic leadings. He has already made of me a true prophet in renouncing many of old Democrats who said he would prove the antithesis of Roosevelt, and I used my pen vigorously for his election.

President Taft's promise should be to take up the fight Mark Hanna laid down in these words for the Republican party: "The next great fight will be between Republicanism and socialism."

FRANCIS B. LIVESLEY, CLARKSON, Md.

Praises Young Rector.

Editor The Washington Herald: Your account of the young rector who has bravely confessed his lack of faith in the creed he professed in youth, appeals to me, and I wish to express my admiration and respect for his courage and manliness.

I never saw or heard before of the young man—or did I either Episcopalian or Unitarian—but it has happened to me to know a number of persons who from family or business reasons, or from sheer lack of pluck, have continued to march under a church banner they no longer revered, while in private conversations acknowledging their real belief.

Therefore, it is peculiarly gratifying when one sees displayed the moral courage to abjure such infidelity to one's beliefs. SINDLEY ROSS.

Potomac Drive Concerts.

Editor The Washington Herald: For many years it has been the pleasure of Washington people and visitors who walk or use street cars to visit the White House grounds on Saturday afternoons during the warm months and in the shade of splendid trees listen to music by the Marine Band. Automobiles, carriages, and horsemen were not admitted. Apparently, to meet the wishes of the fashionable set, most of which is here only a fragment of this open-air concert season, the band has been banished to a treeless spot, pretty enough in its way, but not readily accessible, except by a long tramp over hot asphalt or by paying fare on the Alexandria car line, where the service is not possible except by a long wait.

From the settled parts of the city a man and his wife cannot reach the open fields of the "Potomac drive" except by an expenditure of 40 cents in car fare, nearly enough to pay for a boat excursion down the river. If they walk, they are well heated up, and the hot sun while the concert lasts is not calculated to reduce their temperature. In the event of a sudden storm the crowd would be at least three-quarters of a mile from shelter.

There can be no exception taken to the giving of these public concerts, but to the concert last night is not calculated to reduce their temperature. In the event of a sudden storm the crowd would be at least three-quarters of a mile from shelter.

The crowd estimated at the opening concert, with its added attractions of a band from a foreign country and a parade of fashionable Washington society, did not reach 10,000—rather small considering the large number of visitors in the city at this time. Before the season is over it is a safe prediction that the attendance will dwindle to small figures. Even under the favorable condition of parks with shade, where band concerts are given, the attendance is usually confined to people living in the vicinity of the park. Nobody lives around the Potomac drive, and that people will go a second time to endure a blazing sun even to hear a world famous band is hardly believable. It has been suggested in connection with the Potomac drive that there should be restrictions as to the style of vehicles to be admitted during the concerts, and that a pavilion should be built so that the ladies could get out of their "buzz wagons" and carriages and show off their gowns. The family in a hack or carry-all would be excluded if it did not come up to fashionable requirements, and the woman with her baby in arms would hardly find herself at home in the pavilion. This is the way they do it abroad, and we are gradually getting around to it, and the "common people" do not seem to be able or care to help themselves. They are still allowed to stand, if within police restrictions, and

watch the parade. In no other city are there to be seen "Keep off the grass, under penalty of the law." From Washington goes out the constant threat of law. MOSES FOLSON.

Airships for the Ocean.

Editor The Washington Herald: Get up in a ship's rigging fifty feet and look down into the sea and you will be surprised at the distinctness with which objects can be seen in ocean water. If the sea is only a few hundred feet deep, the fifty-foot elevation will allow you a perfectly plain view of every rock, reef, plant, and animal. Of course, for deeper seas higher elevation is necessary. But with elevation and spyglass the deepest waters become to the vision as air, so you can see all the bottom of the sea. Of course, storms and the emptying of swollen rivers render spots of the ocean murky at times.

Somewhere in my journey over the Eastern sea I caught a glimpse of a submerged city. The houses, temples, and monuments were distinct. The incident impressed me with the idea that the old oceans held secrets enough to prove that our little globe has been full of things hitherto hidden that shall not be revealed, or words to that effect. Well, the airship is with us. It is to reveal more than has yet been dreamed of. Most all the history of our planet lies on the bottom of the ocean. I expect the real Garden of Eden will be found somewhere on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, and I expect there will be no apple trees; nothing but the bones of the old serpent and some sea shells.

In addition to adding scientific explorations, airships will be convenient for treasure trovers. Old Spanish gold-laden galleons will no longer be able to hide. The oceans hold treasures upon treasures which will not escape the eye of the great new bird of destiny. Even the north pole is likely to be captured by the airship. And, by the way, what a prize that old pole will be.

ORVILLE H. KIMBALL, Amherst, Mass.

Shocked and Astonished.

Editor The Washington Herald: In The Washington Herald of the 24th instant is a report of some papers read before the "American Society of International Law."

The paper read by former Justice of the Supreme Court Brown shocked and astonished me. The former justice condemned the California legislature for its law excluding Japanese and Chinese children from the schools where white children are taught. He quoted the reason given for this exclusion, "To prevent contamination of American children by contact with the children of foreigners," and said California had no right to exclude the Japanese and Chinese unless it also excluded the children of "the Irish, Poles, Germans, and other foreigners."

It seems rather impertinent to say that a former justice of the Supreme Court does not know the laws of his own country, but in this case it appears to be justifiable. "The Irish, Poles, Germans, and other foreigners," to quote former Justice Brown, can and do become citizens of the United States, and their children should be educated in the same schools as the Japanese and Chinese are denied citizenship, as they properly should be.

There is another reason, "The Irish, Poles, Germans, and other foreigners" are white men and Christians, the Japanese and Chinese are neither. If correctly reported, and I suppose he was, former Justice Brown, in the fifth paragraph of your article, gave the Japanese and Chinese legal advice for which he must receive a very substantial honorarium, coming as it does from a lawyer who has held high judicial positions.

But the former justice did not confine his "paper" to the school question alone. In the last paragraph of your report (relating to him), the former justice "traced," as you say, "the gradual accession to power of the Supreme Court."

What he meant by that I cannot understand. The Constitution of the United States, article III, section 2, made the Supreme Court, what its name implies, the supreme arbiter of all questions of law that might arise in the nation which that Constitution formed. Its power sprang from that Constitution, full armed, as Minerva sprang from the brain of Jove, and it has never failed to exercise power when called upon. The justices, being men and fallible, may have made mistakes, and I am inclined to believe that at least one of the Presidents, who appoint the justices, made a mistake, particularly when one of them intimates that our gallant sailors, from Admiral Dewey down, are only induced to be gallant by the hope of "prize money," and that without this hope they will flunk. EUGENE NAT HILL, April 24.

For the Sake of Society.

Editor The Washington Herald: It is extremely unlikely that a stronger argument could be offered against the present play of having the band concerts on the Potomac drive than that the Capitol and White House, as has been the custom in the past, than the following rather pathetic story:

I had just passed the Washington Monument on my way to the first one of these concerts when I overtook a woman with three small children. As I was about to pass the woman asked me if I could tell her where the concert was being held. When I pointed to a row of carriages and automobiles at the far side of the Tidal Basin, her countenance fell. "Come, children," she said, taking them gently by the hand, "we must go back; it is too far and you will be too tired to walk home." There was a quiver in her voice as she said to me: "Why can't they have the concerts at the White House so the children can go, like they used to?" About the best answer I was able to give her was the title of this little article: "For the sake of society."

This incident can be but one among many. Hundreds and thousands of hard-working mothers and fathers whose lives have none too much brightness have, in summers gone by, looked forward to the Wednesday and Saturday, when the band would play for them at the steps of the Capitol and on the White House lawn. Many of them cannot have this little outing this summer. Why? Because the cars not only do not go near enough to the present location of the concerts, but in many cases the mother cannot even afford the carriage for herself and children.

If you who attend these concerts in your carriage or your automobile can look back among your cushions and thoroughly enjoy the music at the expense of these poor unfortunate, you certainly give the most stupendous exhibition of selfishness it has ever been the writer's opportunity to witness.

Such a thing may be common enough in countries where the crown is worn and the scepter is wielded; but in the Capital City of this land of liberty and among so-called broad-minded and big-hearted Americans, it is absolutely without a parallel. But it is hardly more than is to be expected? If the rich man and the just man and the little child shall not mingle in the world to come, is it reasonable to suppose they would do so in this world? For the same Jesus that has said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," has also said, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven." CHARLES E. BRUCE.

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